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GEOGRAPHIC SCHOOL BULLETINS

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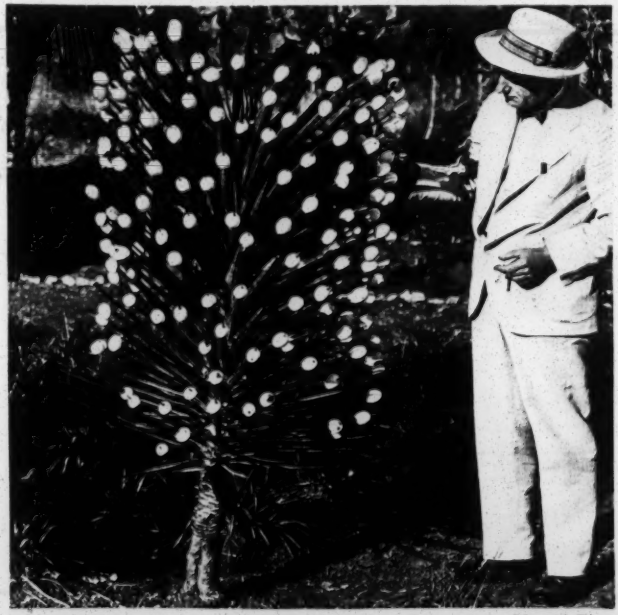

Manuel Dia

"SHELLING" A BAYONET MAKES EGGS GROW ON YUCCAS

The Dominican Republic shares the Caribbean island, Hispaniola, and a few superstitions of voodoo type with Haiti. Some observers believe that voodooism inspired the Dominican practice of decorating the spiky bayonet points of the yucca's long rigid leaves with eggshells, to give the misleading effect that the plant is in blossom. Although "shelling a yucca" seems as pointless as painting a lily, this odd practice—whether now a joke or a voodoo trick—may have originated in a long-vanished form of barbaric sorcery (Bulletin No. 2).

HOW TEACHERS MAY OBTAIN THE BULLETINS

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General Headquarters, Washington, D. C.

Tunisia's Haunted Mountain Battlegrounds

WAR news from Tunisia in 1943, chronicling mighty struggles for such mountain passes as Faid and Kasserine, and the narrow defile of Medjez-el-Bab, has echoed forgotten clashes of the past.

Since Queen Dido founded the Carthaginian empire upon her fabled ox hide 27 centuries ago, Tunisia's major cities have all risen on the rim of coastal plain that borders on north and east the country's mountain core—from Carthage to modern Bizerte, Tunis, Sousse, and Sfax, including the holy city of Kairouan which Arab invaders built inland from Sousse to be Africa's Moslem capital. In successive eras of history the rich cities exposed on the plains have had to defend themselves from warriors that descended upon them down mountain ramps.

Hannibal tried hopelessly to stop Scipio's Roman invaders in 202 B.C. at Zama, outside Carthage's inner ring of mountain bastions. The guerrillas and elephants of that wily African king, Jugurtha, a century later ambushed Roman legions in Tunisia's central heights. Genseric and his ruthless hordes surged down from the highlands in 455 A.D. and conquered Carthage for the Vandals.

Cork Forests and Rare Deer in North

Except for a coastal chain in the north and a desert chain in the south, most of Tunisia's often-embattled mountains are knotted into a central highland core sloping down from Djebel Chambi (5,000 feet) near the frontier northwest of Kasserine Pass—the top of the central highland dome from which the other mountain spurs terrace down to the coastal plain. These are the feeble easternmost outcroppings of the mighty Atlas Mountains, on whose lofty western peaks the ancients believed old Atlas held the heavy vault of heaven on his shoulders.

Tunisia's northern mountain system, a dwindling continuation of the coast range in Algeria, consists of the green Kroumirie highlands back of Tabarca and the Mogod hills to the northeast, sinking into the Mediterranean north of Bizerte.

Warm rains from the Mediterranean splash against the seaward slopes and water the finest forests in Tunisia. Groves of sturdy cork oaks clothe the sides, in spite of centuries of cork-gathering, and the shadowy woods shelter a rare species of wild deer, and wild boars as well.

Mountain Walls Make Desert Homes for Cave Dwellers

The central highlands, a loose cluster of irregular rounded mountain spurs separated by broad basins, are more like South Dakota's Black Hills (though not so high) than like a continuous chain such as the Appalachians. A crooked backbone of higher spurs reaches northeast across the country, from Chambi through Zaghouan to Bou Kornein, where Carthaginians offered human sacrifices to Baal.

Where lowland corridors opened between these mountain spurs, the Romans built sentinel cities, some of which survive as clustered native huts among marble ruins (illustration, next page). Sbeitla was handsome old Sufetula; Cillium stood near Kasserine Pass; the village of Dougga was once the city of Thugga, with an aqueduct, triumphal arch, outdoor theater, baths, and temples.

South of the central highlands' backbone begins the realm of the alfa or esparto grass. The dry earth is covered with tough clumps of the wiry broomlike grass, each plant lifting a waving tan plume perhaps two feet high. Scorpions and vipers nest at the base of the alfa tufts. Highlanders collect the stiff grass

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THE DOMINICAN REPUBLIC SHARES THE ONLY TWO-NATION ISLAND WITH HAITI

On the white man's first cruise in the Caribbean, Columbus in 1492 discovered an island which he praised as a "marvel" of beauty and richness. He named it La Española. Now known as Hispaniola, it has the distinction of being the only island in the world shared by two sovereign nations.

It lies between Cuba and Puerto Rico, and has special importance to the United States because of its nearness to a U. S. territory and a leading customer of Uncle Sam.

Roughly two-thirds of the oddly shaped, mountain-tumbled bit of land is under the flag of the Spanish-speaking Dominican Republic, one-third under that of French-molded Haiti. The two countries, in spite of their proximity, are strikingly different in tradition, language, and development.

In the past, this island has been the colonial possession of both Spain and France. Once it was even divided between these two European powers. In the early 19th century it was shared by the infant Haitian Republic in the west and a Spanish colony in the east. Between 1822 and 1844 (when the Dominican Republic was established) the entire island came under Haitian rule.

Because of the seesawing of these overlapping governments, the names applied to the island and its parts have been misleading. Hispaniola has been called Haiti (the old Indian word for "mountain land"). At other times it has answered to the name of Santo Domingo—the old name of the Dominican Republic and also of its capital city, now known as Ciudad Trujillo after a president of the republic. In further duplication, under early French control, even the western portion of the island was called Saint Domingue.

The Dominican Republic, on its nearly 20,000 square miles in the east, has little more than half as many people—some 1,750,000—as smaller Haiti in the west.

Ciudad Trujillo, with traditions and buildings dating from its founding in 1496, is still the chief city and port, with some 70,000 inhabitants.

Second largest is inland Santiago de los Caballeros, just half of Ciudad Trujillo's size. This city stands in the long Cibao valley on the highway linking the north and south coasts. Only half as large is the third-ranking town, little San Pedro de Macoris (not to be confused with inland San Francisco de Macoris).

The long lake in the southwest is Laguna de Enriquillo, a little Dead Sea 150 feet below sea level. Northwest of Ciudad Trujillo, in Cordillera Central, rises Mt. Tina, 10,300 feet—highest peak in the West Indies (Bulletin No. 2).

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Spanish Tradition Marks Dominican Republic

(This is the fourteenth of a series of bulletins, with maps and illustrations, on the republics of Latin America.)

IN AN area about half the size of Virginia, the Dominican Republic presents some of the world's most varied climate and scenery—from mountain heights of 10,000 feet and more down to Laguna de Enriquillo, 150 feet below sea level and saltier than sea water; from humid jungle to cactus-dotted desert.

Most of the population, numbering roughly 1,750,000, is concentrated in the lowlands and valleys of the north, and around the capital in the south. This country, believed capable of supporting many more people, has seen remarkable growth in the last century and a quarter. In 1824 its inhabitants were estimated to number some 54,000; by 1921 the figure had become nearly 900,000.

A New World for Refugees from Europe

In the past decade the Dominican Republic has hospitably taken in many European refugees, setting land aside for their use, with the restriction that they do not compete with the natives in producing leading export commodities.

The Spanish-speaking Dominican Republic has sometimes been called the "Cradle of the New World." There Spain established its first colonial roots in the Western Hemisphere. The city of Santo Domingo (now Ciudad Trujillo, or Trujillo City) was founded in 1496 by Columbus's brother, Bartholomew. The oldest European city in the Western World, it still has massive stone structures surviving from its colonial heyday which withstood the disastrous 1930 hurricane.

In spite of its bright new homes and official buildings, paved streets, and New World outlook, Ciudad Trujillo, like the rest of the Dominican Republic, clings to many ancient Spanish traditions and ways of life.

The Discovery and the Resting Place of Columbus

The city is particularly proud in the belief that its 16th-century cathedral enshrines the remains of Christopher Columbus, which were shipped in the early 1540's from Spain to Santo Domingo (illustration, next page). Later a casket, believed to contain Columbus's body, was sent to Seville, Spain. The Dominicans insist, however—and there is evidence to support the contention—that the real remains were not disturbed until 1877 when cathedral workmen came unexpectedly on a coffin marked with the name of Christopher Columbus.

Farming is the chief means of livelihood in the Dominican Republic. Sugar cane is the leading export crop, amounting to normally from 60 to 70 per cent of the total. In 1940 the percentage was 71 per cent, representing in value more than $13,000,000. Other important exports include cacao, coffee, and tobacco, molasses, cattle, and hides.

Although most of the sugar estates are owned by U. S. companies, the bulk of the raw sugar has been sold in British and Irish rather than U. S. markets. The British Ministry of Foods, cut off from former sources of supply, contracted for practically the whole 1942 sugar crop of the country. The United States usually buys the Dominican molasses.

The effects of war, which the country entered by a declaration against Japan on December 8, 1941, and against Germany and Italy on December 11, have been

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to braid into rope or sandals, and export it to be made into tough, light paper. Before the war Britain was buying most of the exports, which had to be carried down in huge bundles on camels to the ports of Sousse and Sfax. An immigrant cactus from America, the prickly pear, grows everywhere, food for men or cattle.

Tunisia's desert highlands make a bare and bony ridge southward from the Gulf of Gabès into the Sahara's sands. The Matmata hills, reaching heights just above 2,000 feet, are the highest.

Rising steep and barren from the surrounding plains, the cliffy sides of the hills have served for centuries as the home sites of some of Tunisia's troglodytes. Finding no wood in the arid region, the Matmatans dug caves in the cliffs, which gave them shelter from desert heat as well as from enemy marauders.

Note: For further information about Tunisia, see these issues of the *National Geographic Magazine:* "Eastward from Gibraltar," January, 1943; and "Time's Footprints in Tunisian Sands," March, 1937.

Bulletin No. 1, March 22, 1943.

Maynard Owen Williams

ROMANS BUILT WATCHDOG CITIES TO GUARD TUNISIA'S MOUNTAIN GAPS

When ancient Carthage, whose ruins lie beside modern Tunis, became a humbled province of Rome, Roman builders erected guardian cities to stand watch over every valley through which African hordes might swoop down upon them from Tunisia's central mountains (background). The valley of the Miliane River, north of Djebel Zaghouan, was the site of Thuburbo Majus, whose massive columns and ruined buildings remind present day warriors how Roman rulers dreaded attack by enemy marauders from the hills. The Capitol (above) was adorned with marble columns 27 feet high, four of which have been pieced together. German prisoners during the first World War helped excavate Thuburbo Majus.

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"Somewhere in India"

"A CAMP Somewhere in India" is the vague place from which numerous American soldiers now are writing their letters home. But India, two-thirds as large as the United States and marked by far greater contrasts of climate, can pack an astonishing variety of possibilities into that indefinite "Somewhere."

So the draftee from New Jersey, the lieutenant from Nevada, or the pilot from South Carolina may find himself staring at any of a number of Indian landscapes, with or without turbaned brown farmers naked to the waist, sickle in hand; sleek and massive sacred cattle lolling on a crowded sidewalk; bearded princes decked in a peck of pearls emerging from limousines. A few of the Indian sites where American camps are now located have already been revealed.

CALCUTTA? With nearly two million people, Calcutta is India's largest city and a spectacular port at the head of the steaming delta of the Ganges and Brahmaputra Rivers. This New York of India, a cosmopolitan melting pot, dominates the northeast end of the country's giant triangular peninsula.

Kipling's "City of Dreadful Night" is a true "black hole of Calcutta" on the weather map; its hot, humid climate brings a January minimum of winter cold that is somewhat warmer than May in Washington, D. C. The simmering weather helps Calcutta subdue the harsh fiber of hemp and become the jute capital of the world. This port is also the world center of the lac industry, for shellac.

Americans in Calcutta may ride down Kidderpore Road to see old Fort William beside the Hooghly River—a memento of Clive of India—and the other sights of the broad green parklike Maidan.

BOMBAY? Americans stationed near India's second-largest metropolis will encounter weather averaging about 4 degrees hotter than that of Key West, Florida, with twice as much rain. The city stands on a breezy island midway along India's west coast, connected with the mainland by causeways.

Though Bombay's acres of cotton mills make it the center of India's textile industry, it is also India's Hollywood, complete with movie industry, palm trees, modernistic houses, and near-by bathing beach.

More than half the world's Parsees live in Bombay. Believing that the dead must not be allowed to contaminate the earth, water, or fire, instead of burial their dead are exposed in Towers of Silence, open to scavengers from the sky.

KARACHI? North of the Indus River's mouths, Karachi stands near India's northwest corner. It has been a main air base of the East, an important station on pre-war air lines that reached from England to Australia and the Far East. A hangar for dirigibles has been a distinguishing feature of the airfield. The city, with 265,000 people, has special value as the Indian seaport closest to Europe in the west and closest to Central Asia in the north.

Through the dust of the hot, dry air, Americans may watch with wonder Karachi's plodding camels pulling rubber-tired wagons.

AGRA? About 125 miles southeast of Delhi stands the old city that reached a climax of splendor as the center of Shah Jahan's 17th-century Mogul Empire. Moderns look to Agra with respect as the site of the Taj Mahal (illustration, next page). An "away-from-it-all" city of 230,000 people, Agra, on the Jumna River, is relatively quiet and unhurried. It is a local railway center, near the middle of northern India. Visitors often buy marble models of the Taj Mahal, silk embroidered with gold and silver thread, and bits of the same type of *pieta dura*

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severe, such as the lack of shipping facilities, and import shortages.

On the credit side of the Dominican book of wartime economics, put the fact that this country has in recent years become self-sufficient in foodstuffs to a considerable degree. It normally has even an exportable surplus—for example, in cattle, eggs, butter and poultry, beans and other vegetables—for neighboring areas such as Haiti and needy Puerto Rico.

Rice is an important factor in the present trend of more diversified Dominican farming. This rice-eating nation, once an importer of the food, now exports it.

Note: The Dominican Republic is shown on the National Geographic Society's Map of Mexico, Central America, and the West Indies.

For additional information, see "Hispaniola Rediscovered," in the *National Geographic Magazine*, January, 1931*; and these GEOGRAPHIC SCHOOL BULLETINS: "U. S. Customs Control Ends in the Dominican Republic (Geo-Graphic Brevity), April 7, 1941; and "Samaná Bay, Little Known West Indian Haven," February 27, 1939. (*Issues marked with an asterisk are included in a special list of Magazines available to teachers at 10¢ a copy, in groups of 10.*)

Bulletin No. 2, March 22, 1943.

Publishers' Photo Service

COLUMBUS LIES IN THE OLDEST CHURCH IN HIS NEW WORLD

Columbus traveled nearly as far after he died as he did during his lifetime. But his bones have at last come to rest in the oldest cathedral in the New World he discovered. In the city named Santo Domingo after the patron saint of his father, Domenco, the discoverer's remains lie in this ornate marble tomb. It was built to commemorate the 400th anniversary of the discovery of America by "the First Admiral" (known in Italian, Spanish, and English, respectively, as Christoforo Colombo, Cristóbal Colón, and Christopher Columbus).

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Soybean, Old Chinese Food, Now Aiding U. S. War Effort

RISE of the soybean in the United States has been one of the most spectacular in the agricultural field. In the early 1900's only a few thousand bushels were grown as feed and fertilizer on scattered farms. Now the crop covers more than 10,000,000 acres, with a 1942 production of well over 200,000,000 bushels.

Soybeans came to America from China in 1804. They were tossed aboard a United States-bound sailing vessel as emergency food for the crew.

"Chinese Cow" Supplies Milk and Meat

The first written record of these beans was made in 2838 B. C. by a Chinese emperor. Even before the pyramids began to rise from the hot sands of Egypt, the soybean was centuries old.

In parts of China it has been both meat and milk. In areas where milk is almost unknown this "Chinese Cow"—as the soybean is often called—has nourished children for centuries, as a creamy liquid made by soaking and boiling the ground-up beans in water.

Soybeans have become a valuable "relief" crop for the United States. As juicy steaks and other meats become scarcer, the soybean may volunteer for butcher shop duty. Its protein is a valuable substitute for meat protein. Margarine, made from the bean's rich oil, may relieve the butter shortage.

May Ease Rubber Shortage

Rubber-hungry American motorists, in the remote future, may ride on soybean tires. Norepol, a synthetic rubber already being made from this versatile bean, may appear soon in shoe heels, motor gaskets, and fruit jar rings.

Millions of pounds of soybean flour and grits go as Lend-Lease aid to United Nations allies to relieve war-restricted diets. The United States Army uses soybean flour in its K ration biscuits.

Germany recognized the food value of this nourishing high-protein bean by piling up tons and tons years before the war. German officials boasted that without the soybean to bolster the army's breadbasket, the Nazi "blitz" on Poland would not have been so successful.

Commercial outlets for soybeans include paints, varnishes, and glues. Some of the sizing used for women's hose—the stuff that makes them wash and wear better—is made from soybeans. Automobile manufacturers have made horns, steering wheels, and gearshift handles from soybean plastics. Airplane fuselages, cast from soybean plastics, have been used experimentally. Lecithin, a chemical product of this many-duty vegetable, is used as a stabilizer in ethyl gasoline.

Before invading Japanese forces, in 1932, interrupted the region's normal productiveness, a large fraction of the world's soybean crop grew in what is now Manchukuo (illustration, next page). China and Korea (Chosen) stood next among Asiatic countries in size of soybean yield, followed by Japan and its colonial island, Formosa, and Java and Madura in the Netherlands Indies. In Europe large crops were grown in Romania, Bulgaria, Germany, Yugoslavia, Czechoslovakia, and Poland. The chief European producer, however, was the U. S. S. R., according to pre-war figures.

Note: See also, "Revolution in Eating," in the *National Geographic Magazine*, March, 1942; and "The ABC's of Vitamins for Victory," GEOGRAPHIC SCHOOL BULLETINS, May 4, 1942.

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work which adorns the architecture—semi-precious stones set in marble.

NEW DELHI? India's capital resembles Washington, D. C., in relative newness, in spaciousness, and in green landscaped parks. When India's government was moved there from Calcutta, a new administrative city had been built upon the site of seven earlier Delhis, some of them in picturesque ruin near by. Sprawling old Delhi, its finest buildings dating from the Mogul Empire of Shah Jahan, has almost a half-million inhabitants. Neat New Delhi to the south is an uncrowded city of broad prospects, with a geometric network of streets radiating from circles like Washington's. "Main Street" is dignified Kingsway, like Washington's Mall—five parallel park-separated avenues flanked on the sides by widely spaced government buildings. Palaces of Indian princes give an Oriental aspect to the modern Occidental street plan. Visitors can shop for headlight-size jewels that princes covet or for carved ivories of microscopic perfection.

The Delhis, old and new, stand in central north India, where history has beaten a path southward from passes along the North West Frontier.

DIBRUGARH? American forces occupy bases in the vicinity of Dibrugarh, in the northeast corner of India's large eastern province, Assam. Dibrugarh stands beside the Dibru River just above its junction with the Brahmaputra.

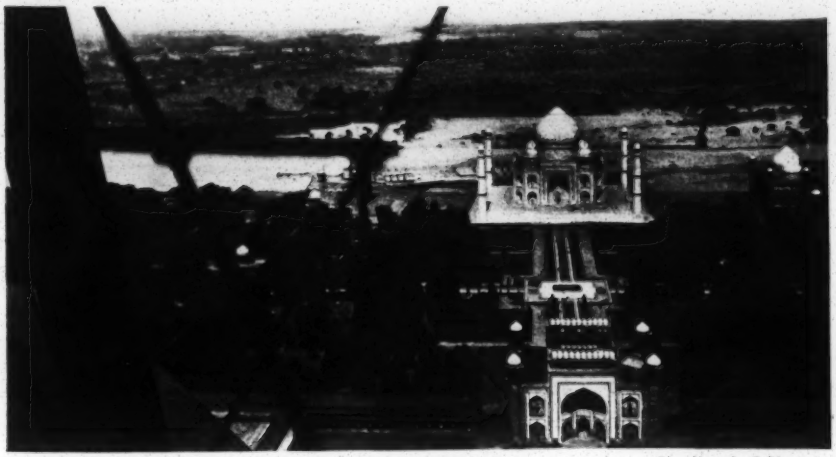
For the United Nations, this is an air gate to China, on the other side of lofty mountain ranges to the east.

Dibrugarh is a local center for Assam's leading activity—tea raising. So much of the land is devoted to tea that food must be imported.

Note: India is shown on the National Geographic Society's Map of Asia and Adjacent Areas, issued as a supplement to the December, 1942, *National Geographic Magazine*.

See also "New Delhi Goes Full Time," in the *National Geographic Magazine*, October, 1942; "Life with an Indian Prince," February, 1942; and "In the Realms of the Maharajas," December, 1940; and in the GEOGRAPHIC SCHOOL BULLETINS: "Varied Peoples of India," April 20, 1942.

Bulletin No. 3, March 22, 1943.



Sir Alan J. Cobham

WAR WINGS ABOVE THE "MARBLE BUBBLE" MONUMENT TO DOMESTIC PEACE

At Agra, one of the Indian sites where American troops are stationed, stands one of the Orient's most famous architectural treasures—the Taj Mahal tomb. Beginning in 1630, workmen and artists labored for 22 years to perfect it as the mausoleum for Mumtaz-i-Mahal (nicknamed "Taj Mahal"), the beautiful Persian wife of Shah Jahan and mother of his fourteen children. Shah Jahan himself, deposed and imprisoned for seven years by one of their sons, was later buried beside her. Originally the tomb had doors of silver and a screen of gold to enhance the beauty of its lofty dome, 210 feet high, called a bubble of marble for its lightness and symmetry. In many places the marble is adorned with *pieta dura*, inlaid semi-precious stones forming flower patterns. The red sandstone reflecting pools in front, bridged by a marble platform, are flanked by gardens. The Jumna River lies beyond.

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Upolu, New U. S. Base, a Romantic Page in American History

ANOTHER South Sea island of friendly dancing natives and swaying palm trees has been enlisted in the defense of American communications lines across the Pacific between the U. S. and the Australian battle sector. It is Upolu, an island of Western Samoa, now mandated to New Zealand, where the U. S. Navy has established a base equipped with a broad five-lane airfield.

Upolu is about 80 nautical miles northwest of the naval station in American Samoa on the volcano-built harbor of Pago Pago. It has an area one-fourth that of Long Island. It is 4,160 miles southwest of San Francisco and almost as far southeast from Yokohama. The Australian port of Sydney is 2,360 miles to the southwest. Ringed with coral reefs, the island is ribbed with extinct volcanic mountains, the highest reaching 3,600 feet.

Upolu has played a peculiar role in U. S. history. Some 70 years ago an emissary of the U. S. State Department visited the island, liked it, severed his official connections and set himself up as ruler of the Utopian spot. He was the subject of Congressional inquiry in 1876-77, and was deported from Upolu.

The Final "Treasure Island" of Robert Louis Stevenson

Twelve years later the U. S., England, and Germany became involved in the island's local politics. The U. S. and England were aligned against Germany, and sent four warships into harbor at the chief port, Apia, where Germany had three. An international incident was narrowly averted when a hurricane destroyed some of the ships.

At the direction of the U. S. Congress, Charles Wilkes led a naval exploring expedition through the Samoan Islands more than a century ago. American whaling vessels had also explored the waters. The U. S. wanted a coaling station in that area, and in 1872 obtained the harbor of Pago Pago on the island of Tutuila. In 1899 the U. S. acquired the eastern Samoas by international agreement. Germany got the western Samoas, but the first World War resulted in their being mandated to New Zealand.

Upolu is best known as the last home of Robert Louis Stevenson, the Scottish author and poet who sailed from the U. S. to spend the final five years of his life on the island. He died there in 1894, and was buried high on Mt. Vaea, overlooking Apia harbor. His near-by home is now the governor's residence.

"Wild Beasts" Are Domestic Animals Gone Native

The homes of the natives look like conical haystacks mounted on pillars of tree trunks, open on all sides to the breeze, with the thatch roof insulating against the sun's rays. Upolu's temperature is mild, with extremes of 61 and 94 degrees.

The population of the island is less than 50,000, mostly natives of pure Polynesian blood. Most of them live along the coast. Their fishing fleets of canoes skillfully navigate the dangerous offshore waters. Their sunny life is simple, with few wants and little labor. German planters imported Negro slaves to work the plantations, some of whom escaped into the interior bush.

The jungle inland is mountainous, especially in the eastern portion, cut by many rivers, with numerous waterfalls. The snakes are practically harmless, and most of the "wild" animals are domesticated cattle and hogs that also escaped into the interior and went native.

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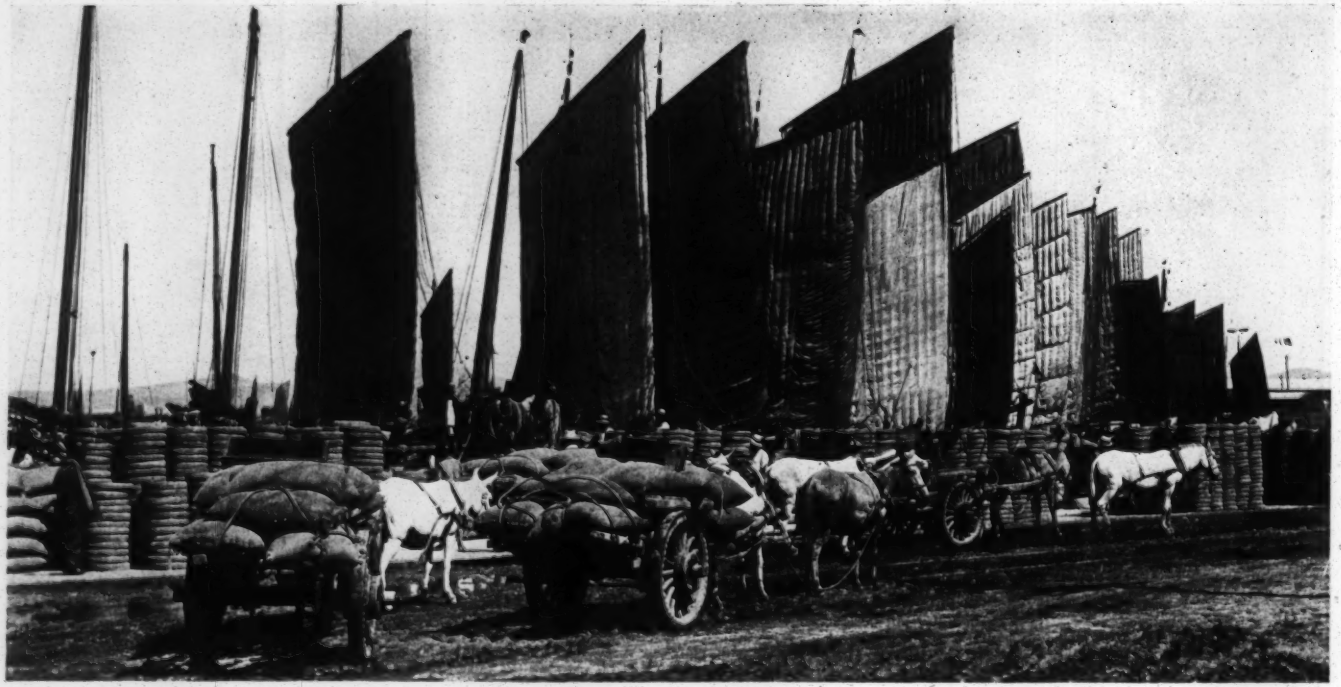

Owen Lattimore

COUNTLESS "BEAN BOATS" SAILING INTO MANCHUKUO'S PORTS MAKE A SIZABLE SOY FLEET AT HARVEST TIME

The soybean is Manchukuo's chief crop. Since 1931 virtually all exports of this valuable Oriental food for man and beast have been taken by Japan. By wagon, by river boat, and by rail the Manchukuoan farmer ships his crop to the main ports, such as Dairen (above), where large modern freighters and changeless Chinese sailing junks load the harvest for export. The beans are shipped in bags (on wagons and far left). As sauce or as bean curd, soybeans are a food staple second in importance only to rice. Much of the crop is pressed locally to extract the soybean oil, and the crushed beans—molded into flat disks—are shipped as soybean-cake, looking a little like cork but actually about as hard as firm cheese. The name of the bean is supposed to come from the Japanese pronunciation (*shoyu*) of a Chinese name for the spicy black sauce prepared from it.

Cattle are customarily turned loose to weed the coconut plantations along the coast. Most of the coconut plantations are within 25 miles of the port of Apia. Copra, the dried meat of the coconut, and cacao are the principal exports.

As much as 1,200 tons of dried cacao beans have been exported in a year.

Note: The islands of the Samoan group are shown on the National Geographic Society's Map of the Theater of War in the Pacific.

See also, "Samoa—Outpost of the U. S. Navy," in the *National Geographic Magazine*, May, 1941*; "At Home on the Oceans," July, 1939*; and "The *Pilgrim* Sails the Seven Seas," August, 1927*; and "New U. S. Defense Bases: Samoa Takes U. S. South of the Equator," GEOGRAPHIC SCHOOL BULLETINS, March 24, 1941.

Bulletin No. 5, March 22, 1943.

Frances Hubbard Flaherty

SQUALLS AND SUNSHINE VARY LIFE FOR YOUNG SAMOANS

Already wearing a flower over his ear, when he grows up Big Brother will put a wreath of flowers on his hair to dress up for visitors or for a *siva*, the graceful group dances so popular among Samoans. This grave child tending his unhappy little sister may grow up to be his tribe's chief, the *matai*, or a *tulafale*—an "orator," one of the tribe's senior advisers or Supreme Court. Upolu has, in addition to mission schools, a government school where instruction, in English, is given in carpentry and plumbing, typewriting, radio, and engineering. Robert Louis Stevenson wrote letters to a school teacher friend describing life on Upolu, and was planning to expand the letters into a children's book when death interrupted him.

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